



## Mails.

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

## BREMEN.

## IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIER, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG	"LUTOW" (Capt. D. Wilhelmsen) (T. 17,300)	WEDNESDAY, 30th Nov, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ LUDWIG" (Capt. F. v. Blunier) (T. 15,500)	About WEDNESDAY, 30th November.
MANILA, YAP, ANGAUR, NEW GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ SIGMUND" (Capt. D. Loos) (T. 6,000)	SATURDAY, 3rd Dec, at Daylight.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"CORLENS" (Capt. H. Regener) (T. 6,750)	About TUESDAY, 13th December.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" (T. 5,050)	Middle of December.

All the steamers of the European Line are fitted with Wireless Telegraphic. New System a Telefunken.

For further Particulars, apply to

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELBOURNE & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 22nd November, 1910.

## Intimations.

## LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH. VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, dissipation, or other influences. It restores vitality, improves circulation, nervous system, and general health. It is a powerful tonic, and its use is recommended by the highest medical authorities. It is a powerful tonic, and its use is recommended by the highest medical authorities. It is a powerful tonic, and its use is recommended by the highest medical authorities.

## WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE. VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor does its marvelous properties ever be equalled in all cases of impure blood, whether induced by worry, overwork, dissipation, or other influences. It restores vitality, improves circulation, nervous system, and general health. It is a powerful tonic, and its use is recommended by the highest medical authorities. It is a powerful tonic, and its use is recommended by the highest medical authorities. It is a powerful tonic, and its use is recommended by the highest medical authorities.

Send stamped addressed envelope for free booklet, or P.O. 210 for trial bottle of either remedy, to THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON. Unprincipled Vendors may try to sell you something else for extra profit—do not accept it, but insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp.

VETARZO REMEDIES ARE SOLD BY BOOTHS, CASH CHEMISTS.

GENTLEMEN, WE HAVE SOMETHING TO SUIT YOU!

JUST ARRIVED, a wide range of New Fashionable Suit length pieces of 3/2 yds. double width.

Pyjama Suits, Woollen, Flannel and Flannelette.

Silk Scarves, assorted colours; Scarf Pins, rolled gold and gold plated. Dress Neck Ties, White and Black.

HOOSAIN-ALI & CO., NO 14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL Hongkong, 19th November, 1910. [682]

## SAVE YOUR HEALTH

In drinking the cheapest and most agreeable Table Mineral Water

"COUZAN GATIER" approved by the French Faculty of Medicine.

Large Bottles ..... \$0.50  
Dozen ..... 3.25  
Case 50 Bottles ..... 15.50  
" 50 " ..... 13.20

SOLE AGENTS:

"FRENCH STORE" Hongkong, 18th July, 1910.

## OSMAN &amp; CASUM,

1 & 3, D'AGUILAR STREET.

## JUST UNPAKED

Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS & FEATHERS.

MUSLIN and FIGURED VOILES.

LACE and EMBROIDERIES a speciality.

TABLE LINENS, SERVICETTES and HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

Samples on application. Coast Port Orders carefully executed.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1909. [45]

## LEE YEE HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND TOILET REQUISITES FOR SALE

19, D'AGUILAR STREET, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1909. [47]

## THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

Telegraphic Address:—"DOCK," Yokohama.

Codes used:—A.B.C. 4th, 5th Edition, Lieber's, Scott's, A.L., and Watkin's.

DRY DOCK DEPARTMENT:—Telephones: Nos. 376, 508, or 681.

No. 1 DOCK.	No. 2 DOCK.	No. 3 DOCK.
Docking Length ..... 525 ft.	Docking Length ..... 376 ft.	Docking Length ..... 481 ft.
Width of Entrance ..... 80 "	Width of Entrance ..... 50 "	Width of Entrance ..... 63 "
Water on Blocks ..... 28 "	Water on Blocks ..... 25 "	Water on Blocks ..... 21-5 "

Mooring basin 600 feet x 100 feet x 25 feet deep.

EVERY description of repair work is undertaken. A large assortment of material including tail shafts are kept in stock. Two powerful tow boats, floating derrick to lift 45 tons, pneumatic, electric, hydraulic plants, etc. Manufacturers of engines, boilers, tanks, lighters, constructional steel work, etc. Tenders on short notice by letter or cable.

## WAREHOUSE DEPARTMENT:—

Telephones: Midoricho Office 513, or 575; Customs Branch Office 1302, Takashimacho Office 291, or 2050; Infancho Office 2251.

206 buildings, principally of brick and steel, 358 entrances. 15 buildings are private bonded warehouses. Floor area 73,543 square yards or 15-15 acres. Direct water frontage of 2.36 miles in length, part having a depth of 25 feet at low water, suitable for steamers discharging direct into warehouses. Railway siding with direct connection to the Government railways. Use of 45 ton derrick, tugs, launches, etc. Customhouse brokerage and insurance undertaken. Rates moderate.

Yokohama, October 18th, 1910. [13]



## FREE TRIAL.

TRY THE

## ROYAL STANDARD TYPEWRITER

(VISIBLE)

Cost \$165 Little, Last Long. Will

Always Give Satisfaction.

PHONE No. 482 and the machine

will be at your office for free trial.

Repair to any Make of

TYPEWRITERS.

GRAMAPHONES.

AND

SEWING MACHINES.

A Speciality. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

MOTOR CARS, BICYCLES and

TYPEWRITERS

FOR HIRE.

## DRAGON CYCLE

DEPOT

61, DES VOUX ROAD.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

LIMITED.

## PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 97½ lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1910. [19]

## THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP ..... \$1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c. Goods received on Storage. Advances made on Merchandise. Loans made on the Provident System. (Rates and Particulars on application.)

THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, 10th March, 1910. [14]

F. BLACKHEAD & Co., SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, GROUND FLOOR, ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, HONGKONG, SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HARTMANN'S RAHTIEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT DAIHLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES, &c., &c., &c.

Sole Agents for FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM and F & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR BOOTCH WHISKY, &c.

ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES

THE BRITISH-FOREIGN IMPORT & EXPORT COMPANY, Central Building, Liverpool, England, is prepared to receive consignments of Local Produce on best terms.

## LAU PING KEE.

DEALER IN USED POSTAGE STAMPS AND PICTORIAL POST CARDS.

HAS also a Large Assortment of XMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS in Stock. Prices Moderate.

## MONEY CHANGER.

No. 10, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 3rd November, 1910. [687]

HUNG ON & CO., SHOW ROOM AND STORE at the Premises formerly occupied by 'A CHEE & CO., 174, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GENERAL UPHOLSTERERS AND FURNITURE IMPORTERS AND DEALERS.

CROCKERY, Cutlery, Electro and Silver Plated, Glass and Iron Wares of all descriptions, always on hand, for sale or on hire at moderate rates.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1910. [415]

## 'RIPPER' MURDERS.

LATE COMMISSIONER'S HISTORY OF THE NOTORIOUS CRIMES.

In his reminiscences, published by Messrs. Chatto and Windus, under the title of "From Constable to Commissioner," Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry Smith, late Commissioner of Police in the City of London, has a good deal to say about the notorious "Ripper" murders.

Sir Henry tells of his efforts to capture the author of the "Ripper" murders. There is no man living, he says, who knows as much of those crimes as he does. He has to admit, however, that, though within five minutes of the perpetrator one night, and with a very fair description of him he was completely beaten. He adds that he has no more idea now where the culprit lived than he had twenty years ago.

"The coincidences in connection with the tragedies no one would credit. After the second crime I sent word to Sir Charles Warren that I had discovered a man very likely to be the man wanted."

"He certainly had all the qualifications requisite. He had been a medical student, he had been in a lunatic asylum; he spent all his time with whom he liked by giving them polished fathings instead of sovereigns, two of these fathings, having been found in the pocket of the murdered woman."

"Sir Charles failed to find him. I thought he was likely to be in Rupert-street, Haymarket. I sent up two men, and there he was; but, polished fathings and all, he proved an alibi without the shadow of a doubt."

In August, 1888, Sir Henry made such arrangements as he thought would ensure success. He put nearly a third of the force into plain clothes, with instructions to do everything which, under ordinary circumstances, a constable should not do.

"The weather was lovely, and I have little doubt they thoroughly enjoyed themselves, sitting on doorsteps, smoking their pipes, hanging about the public-houses, and gossiping with all and sundry. In addition to this I visited every butcher's shop in the City, and every book and corner which might, by any possibility, be the murderer's place of concealment."

Sir Henry describes how the two women were found murdered one night, the first in Farners-street, a narrow thoroughfare off the Commercial-road, and the second in Mire-square. I was convinced then, and am convinced now, that had my orders been carried out in the spirit—they may have been to the letter—the reign of terror would have ceased that night. The orders were to account for every man and woman seen together. It may be that the man and woman, having made an appointment, went separately and met in the square. That does not exonerate the officers of the City Police. On hundreds of occasions I have defended them and stood up for them when unjustly accused of neglect or excess of duty; but that is not, as Shaver Quickens used to say, my "platform" now.

The Mire-square victim was known to a good many of the constables. Had she been followed and men called to guard the approaches, the murderer would to a certainty have been taken red-handed.

"My men, thoroughly awake at last, were scouring the whole neighbourhood, and one of them, Halsey by name, who had been with us in Mire-square, thinking he had a better chance down Whitechapel way, ran at his best pace in that direction."

FEARED ANTI-JEWISH RISING. "Goulston-street, Whitechapel," is a broad thoroughfare running parallel with the Commercial-road, just one-third of a mile from the square, and in that street, at the door of one of the model workmen's dwellings erected by Peabody, he saw a light, and halting, found a constable of the Metropolitan Force looking at the missing place of apron. In was folded up, and immediately above, written in chalk, were the words, "The Jews are the men that won't be blamed for nothing."

It was thus proved beyond doubt that the murderer, on that evening at any rate, made in the first instance for Whitechapel. Sir Charles Warren was instantly apprised of this discovery, and coming down himself, ordered the words to be wiped out alleging as his reason for so doing that he feared a rising against the Jews.

This was, I thought, a fatal mistake. It is just possible the words, if photographed, might have afforded an important clue.

SURPRISE FOR THE SHAH. Sir Henry tells how he entered the ranks of the City of London police, and in less than six years rose to be commissioner. His father, grandfather, great-grandfather, and great-great-grandfather were all the ministers of the Church of Scotland. He is the cousin, once removed, of Robert Louis Stevenson.

In speaking of Captain Shaw, of the Fire Brigade, Sir Henry tells this interesting story of the late King:—

King Edward VII. also honoured Shaw with his friendship, and often used to visit the headquarters of the brigade in Southwark Bridge-road. It was Shaw's habit to see every engine at headquarters stabled before he went to bed, every engine, I mean, that should have finished its work and been home again.

On one occasion, about midnight, an engine, long overdue, had not arrived, and Shaw went to the main door to see if there was any sign of the truant. Just as he put his hand on the door-handle the bell rang violently and opening the door without a second's delay, he saw the King, then Prince of Wales, and the Shah of Persia.

The foreign potentate was greatly pleased with the promptitude displayed, and left for his own dominions fully impressed with the belief that the chief of the London Fire Brigade was a ways to be found twenty-four hours in the day, and 365 days in the year, standing ready to open the door to all comers.

In a chapter about dogs—he is an authority on retrievers—Sir Henry mentions the curious fact that never within the memory of man has a member of the London Police, Metropolitan or City, been attacked by hydrophobia. Yet they have been bitten by every species of dog, from the lovely St. Bernard to the pampered poodle. "I do not attempt to give a reason for this," he says. "I only state what I know to be correct."

## WEATHER FORECAST AND STORM-WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

## METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here.

Signal No.

1. A CONE point upwards indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.
2. A CONE point upwards and DRUM below indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.
3. A DRUM indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.
4. A CONE point downwards and DRUM below indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.
5. A CONE point downwards indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.
6. A CONE point downwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.
7. A BALL indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.
8. A CONE point upwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 100 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 100 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

## URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office:—

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

## NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. Tamar.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 100 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 100 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted for the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

## SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour.

Gap Rock	Aberdeen
Waglan	San Ki Wan
Stapley	Sai Kung
Cape Collinson	Sha Tau Kok
	Tai Po

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessels, on demand, by signal, from the Light House.

F. G. Fies, Director, 25th Feb. 1910.

## Intimation.

**Wm. Powell, Ltd.,**  
Alexandra Buildings.

## NOW SHOWING

## NEW AUTUMN.

## GOODS...

## LADIES'...

## COSTUMES...

## COATS...

## EVENING...

## CLOAKS...

## A LARGE VARIETY OF

## CHILDREN'S

## HATS,

## COATS,

## SHOES,

## ETC., ETC., ETC.

## Wm. Powell, Ltd.,

## Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1910

## THE CURSE OF SLEEPLESSNESS.

AN EASY METHOD OF OVERCOMING IT.

Of all the subtle and depressing effects of heat, none is more trying to the resident in China than the way it disturbs sleep. Even those who have never known what it is to lie with unclosed eyes, or to toss restlessly through the long night have, nevertheless, some idea of what this suffering means when they see the haggard faces of their friends and hear the devices they adopt to woo sleep and obtain rest. Thrice wretched are those who take bromides, chloral, morphine, or other deadly sleeping draughts, for, in the long run, they ruin their digestion, shatter their nerves, and even destroy their brain. Happily for the victims of insomnia, science comes with a certain cure for its miseries. This is achieved by means of Sanatogen, the world-renowned tonic food with lasting effects. Its power as the greatest restorative and reinvigorating agent in nervous conditions is now a matter of common knowledge, and it is by reason of its action on the nervous system that it produces so powerful a result in insomnia. Sanatogen feeds the nerves, and thus brings them to their normal state by supplying the vital element of phosphorus, which is used up in the display of every form of mental or physical energy.

HOW INSOMNIA IS CAUSED. Experience shows that in the period preceding the attack of sleeplessness, the individual has, invariably, been making over-drafts on the supply of phosphorus in his body, which, in consequence of its diminished strength, is unable to make good this loss from the food which is ordinarily taken.

Phosphorus exercises an important sway over the life of the cells of which every portion of our body is made, and over the living chemical processes which go on within them, as Professor Trautschke, of King's College, London, has pointed out. Moreover, as Sir William Gowers maintains, phosphorus notably increases the proportion of the red blood corpuscles in the blood. It can, therefore, be easily understood that when there is a lack of this vital element, there is a manifest diminution in the performance of the various functions.

The ordinary strain of life, coupled with the stress of the tropical climate, constantly depletes the supply of phosphorus, and imposes a strain on the nervous system. The restlessness produced by loss of sleep, and the additional nervous strain induced by the same means, still further accentuates this loss of phosphorus. The result is that, one evil acting on the other, produces what doctors call "a vicious circle," and this causes an ever-increasing over-draft on the supply of phosphorus.

Sanatogen is composed of glycerophosphate of sodium, chemically combined with the body-building element of pure milk. The phosphorus in Sanatogen is, therefore, in the exact form in which it is found in the brain and nervous systems. These organs are, thus, able to assimilate and utilize it with the greatest ease, to restore to the full the quantity of phosphorus which has been withdrawn from them.

HOW INSOMNIA IS CAUSED. Sanatogen thus strengthens the brain and nervous system generally. In doing this, it also removes the long list of nervous symptoms like depression, lassitude, disinclination for mental or bodily effort, impaired memory, and the fear of impending evil, to name a few of those which, sooner or later, follow, if, indeed, they do not precede inability to sleep.

Sanatogen, however, does more than this. By restoring sleep, nature's chief means of resting and reinvigorating the brain and nervous system, it prevents nervous breakdown. If, on the other hand, people have been so unfortunate as to have broken down already, and are threatened with Neurasthenia, Sanatogen will restore them to health far more rapidly than anything else, given them new strength, new force, new vigour and vitality.

Thousands of men and women have written that they have been cured of sleeplessness by Sanatogen. Lady Henry Somerset, the celebrated philanthropist, states: "Sanatogen undoubtedly restores sleep and invigorates the nerves, and it braces the patient to health."

The wife of a doctor and J.P. in Scotland, writes: "My nervous system was so much impaired that I could not sleep without sedatives, and my appetite was quite gone. In fact, I had a perfect distaste for anything in the shape of food. Many other remedies had been tried, but had little or no effect. At last my husband sent for Sanatogen, and the effect was marvellous. In the course of a week after taking Sanatogen I felt quite different. My nerves were soothed, and I required in a very short time no stimulants and sedatives."

Sanatogen's merits are endorsed by over 12,000 doctors, including ten physicians to crowned heads of Europe, among them being Dr. Ott, the late King Edward's physician in Muenster.

An exceedingly interesting pamphlet, "How to Keep Well in Tropical Climates" which contains further information on this subject, and on other of vital importance to all residents in China will be sent, free, on application, mentioning the Hongkong Telegraph, to Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co. Hongkong, from whom also Sanatogen can be purchased. Sanatogen may be obtained of all Chemists and Druggists.

PO SING.

JEWELLER AND SILVERSMITH,  
No. 1, POTTINGER STREET.

CANTONESE SILVER WORK of every description done here. Moderate Prices.

Xmas and New Year Presents in great variety and at special rates, suitable to all tastes and purses.

Hongkong, 22nd November, 1910

## LOOTING IN LISBON.

MOB'S FIERCE ATTACK ON A CONVENT; HUNTED PRIESTS.

Writing from Lisbon, on October 8, the Standard correspondent states:—The most astounding feature of this extraordinary revolution had been an entire absence of those repellent features which mark it as a variety of anarchy. Up to Saturday there had been no wanton destruction of life or property, no pillage, no outbreak of mob passion. There were disquieting signs that a change was coming. The mob has now shown its fangs against the religious orders. Monasteries and convents have been forced and sacked, their priests killed, and disgusting acts of sacrilege committed. The Government cannot be accused of collusion, but the gravity of the situation lies in the fact that no proper effort was made to control the soldiery and the populace, who were permitted to loot and destroy as they liked, not a single commissioned officer being present to keep the troops in hand. Thus appetites and wretched passions were aroused and criminal instincts excited. One is compelled to ask: Where will it end? It may be that the priests brought disaster on themselves.

AN ARMED MOB.

There are two stories. I will tell both, because it is impossible to decide which is to be believed. The Government had issued an order that the members of the religious orders in Lisbon were to be ready to leave their houses at eight o'clock yesterday. One reason for this measure was that it was believed that these houses sheltered missing soldiers of the loyal Municipal Guards. The religious orders did not obey the edict, and, according to the story which is told me at the War Office and by many soldiers and civilians, fire was opened during last night from several of the religious houses, including the great Jesuit institution of Quilhas, upon the sailors and soldiers patrolling the streets. Two sailors were killed by this fire. The troops replied, and at day-light the Quilhas Convent was attacked. The priests defended themselves with bombs and rifle fire. The ancient building was enormously strong, but an entrance was finally effected, and the troops found three priests—one dead and two wounded. The remainder of the occupants had escaped by underground passages, apparently carrying their wounded with them. Efforts are now being made to trace these passages—of which it is believed several exist—which run for several miles. Dynamite will eventually be employed.

The priests, on their side, acted absolutely any provocation or hostile action against the troops. It is impossible yet to decide this point. It is certain, however, that no bombs were used. It is equally certain that the assault of the troops were resisted by rifle fire.

SCENE OF senseless DESTRUCTION. When Quilhas was taken an angry mob of young ruffians, armed to the teeth with knives, revolvers, crowbars and hammers, poured in with the soldiery. I saw no officers and no attempt to exercise control. In a few moments every room in the great house was invaded. The scene of senseless destruction which followed beggars description. Nothing was spared. Holy images and the vessels on the altars, priceless volumes in the splendid library, the treasures in the sacristy, magnificent sacerdotal vestments—all went to pillage and destruction. Half-drunken ruffians, long knives in hand, searched for hidden priests to kill. Others smashed the sacred things, relic cases, and ornaments. Some putting on the priestly vestments, intoned mass before the high altar or pretended to pray from the pulpit. Soldiers and sailors lounged about smoking and expectorating. Ribald songs were shouted where only solemn chants had been heard. It was the most repulsive scene that I have looked on. It was the reign of anarchy in microcosm.

PILLAGE UNCHECKED. All day long pillage went on unabated, and finally the soldiers threw things from the windows for the crowds outside to scramble for. Priceless lace and beautifully embroidered vestments were carried away by the soldiers on their bayonets. Meanwhile the adjacent convent of teaching sisters was burst into, but was not pillaged. The nuns and their little charges were taken away in the course of the day. It was pathetic to go through the vast, empty, white-washed rooms of the ancient building and see the rows of little beds tumbled as the children had left them. The table in the refectory had been laid for their simple breakfast. Several of the chambers of the sisters were empty. The forms in the school and the books had been thrown down when the soldiers burst in. It must be said that the soldiers behaved well, and more than one spoke his pity aloud to me. All day suspected Jesuits have been chased in the streets, and some dozen taken in various disguises, are in custody. The amnesty for prisoners has to-day lost more doubtful characters, and with no proper police, but only young soldiers and armed civilians, over which force, apparently, the officers dare exercise no adequate control, the outlook is by no means unclouded. Everything depends on the people at large. As yet their restraint has been admirable. Will they keep it up? I am officially informed that all the military corps have now made submission to the new Government. The War Office is crowded with officers of high rank who have come to promise loyalty to the Republic.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that, in consequence of the execution of some road improvement works, that portion of Shaukiwan Road to the eastward of Tsat Tsi Mui Police Station, is CLOSED TO MOTOR TRAFFIC until further notice.

W. CHATHAM,  
Director of Public Works.

Public Works Department,  
Hongkong, 22nd November, 1910.

## Public Company

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Scrip Certificate with respect to 1 share numbered 34 in the above-named Company standing in the name of Mr. TANG HIN of Hongkong, has been LOST and should the same not be produced before the 1st proximo a new Scrip Certificate will be issued to the said Mr. Tang Hin, and no transaction taking place under the old Scrip Certificate will be recognised by the Company.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,  
General Agents.  
Hongkong, 16th November, 1910.

To Let.

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNITSFORD TERRACE.

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.  
Hongkong, 8th November, 1910.

TO LET.

COMPLETELY FURNISHED.

From April 1st to October 31st, 1911, or longer.

LYEEMUN, Barker Road, 134, Peak.

Apply to—  
C. G. GOK,  
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,  
Hongkong Office,  
Queen's Building.  
Hongkong, 17th November, 1910.

TO LET.

21, CONDUIT RD., OLIFTON GARDENS.

1 & 2, BOWEN ROAD, lately occupied as Auxiliary Officer's Quarters. Suitable for Boarding House.

GODOWNS, 151 to 155, PRAYA EAST.

OFFICES, No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD, 1st Floor.

A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD, OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

No. 10, DES VOGES ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS, Praya East corner of Observation Place. The Tram stop at the door.

Also NEW EUROPEAN FLATS adjoining the new Seaman's Institute, Praya East.

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.  
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1910.

TO LET.

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" Sausages—Ngau Yek Chung 26

Bullock's Brains—Know per set 9

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" Head—Ngau Tau 85

" Heart—Ngau Sum per lb 12

" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin 18

" Foot—Ngau Keok each 8

" Kidneys—Ngau Yik 9

" Tail—Ngau Mei 18

" Liver—Ngau Con 12

" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To 6

Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau Chai-tan each 50

Mutton Chop—Young Fat Kwat 22

" Leg—Young Fat 22

" Shoulder—Young Shau 20

Pigs' Chills—Chai chung 22

" Brains—Chai Know per set 24

" Feet—Chai Keok 12

" Fry—Chai Chak 25

" Head—Chai Tau 15

" Heart—Chai Sum each 15

" Kidneys—Chai Yik pair 9

" Liver—Chai Kon 10

Pork Chop—Chai Fat Kwat 20

" Corned—Ham Ngau Yek 22

" Leg—Chai Fat 22

" Fat or Lard—Chai Yau 22

Shops' Head and Feet—Young Tau 20

" Keok each 20

" Heart—Young Sum each 20

" Kidneys—Young Yik 20

" Liver—Young Con 20

Suckling Pig, To Order—Chai Chai 20

Suet Beef—Sang Ngau Yau 20

" Mutton—Sang Young Yau 20

Veal—Ngau Chai Yek 20

" Sausages—Ngau Chai Yek Tong 20

## FISH.

Shark—Sa Yu 8

Skate—Po Yu 11

Shrimps—Ha 26

Skipper—Lap Yu 26

Soles—Tat Sa Yu 24

Tench—Wan Yu 18

Turbot—Choi How Yu 24

Turtles, small, fresh water—Keok Yu 50

White Bait—Ngau Yek Chai 11

FRUITS.

Almond—Hung Yan 25

Apples, (California)—Kam San Ping 20

" (Ohio)—Tin Chun Ping 12

" Small—Hol Tong 7

" Custard—Fan Lai Chai each 7

Bananas, fragrant, Canton—Sang Shung 8

" (brides), Macao—Sang Heung Chai 4

Chestnuts, Chinese—Fong Lut 10

Carambols—Young Tau 8

Cocoanuts—Yeh Ts 12

Grapes—Siu Tai Ts 24

Lemons, China—Ning Moong 8

" Amer.—Kam San Ning Moong 10

Lichees, Small Stone—Lai Chai Con 20

" Fresh, Lai Chai 10

Limes, (Salmon)—Sai Kung Ning 7

" Moong each 18

Mango, Manila—Lui Subg Moong 18

Mango, Saigon—Sai Kung Moong 18

Mangosteens, San Chuk Ts per doz 7

Oranges, Tim Chang 7

" Small—Tat Kut 7

" Mandarin—Tim Kut 7

Olives—Pak Lam 7

Passion Fruit each 10

Pears, (American)—Kam San Shui Li 10

" (Canton), Cooking—Sa Li 10

Peanuts—Fa Sang 10

Perlimmons, Large—Hung Chai 7

Pine-apples, 1st quality—Sheung Poon 10

" 2nd quality—Chung-tung 10

" Paw-lau 10

Platanos—Tat Chai 10

Pineapples, Swatow—Hung Lai 10

Pumpkins, Slender—Chai Lam 10

Walnuts, Hop Ton 13

" Green—Sang Hop Ton 13

Shanghai Lo Kwai 13

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, 3 bunches—Sheung Hol Ah 7

Chai Chak 10

Beans, (French) Macao—Oh Moon Pia 10

Tau 10

Beans, (French), Shanghai—Sheung Hol 10

Pia Tau 10

Beans, Sprout—Ah Chai 10

Beans, Long—Tau Kok 7

Beet Root—Hung Chai Tau 10

Brinjals, Green—Chung Yuen Ker 5

Brinjals, Red—Hung Ker 4

Bamboo Shoots—Chook Shau 10

Gabbage, Chinese, com.—Kai Choy 10

Gabbage, Red—Kai Lan Tau 10

Gabbage, (Shanghai)—Yeh Chai 8

Cann Shoots, bunch—Kau Shau 10

Gauliflower, Large size—Tat Yeh Chai 10

Fa 10

Gauliflower, Medium size—Chung Yeh 10

Choi-fa 10

Gauliflower, Small size—Sai Yeh Choi-fa 10

Carrots—Kam Shun 6

Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Choy 5

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On every business communication should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

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**The Hongkong Telegraph**

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 23, 1910.

**THE BANISHMENT ORDINANCE.**

It has been brought to our notice, and it only bears out our own conviction, that the recently-issued Banishment Ordinance is pressing very hardly upon a very desirable element in our Chinese community. In the British Army they say "No names, no pack-drill" so in the course of this article no names shall be mentioned outright except the name of the eminent King's Counsel who as Chief Justice of the Fiji Islands has laid down a standard and leading judgment on the question which is presently agitating Chinese circles in Hongkong. Sir Henry Berkeley was our Attorney-General and his Lordship also filled the position of Chief Justice of Hongkong after his departure from the Southern Islands. In Fiji his Lordship laid down several rules that are incapable of refutation so far as any British subject is concerned, whether that subject be black or white. Yet it is apparent that the Banishment Ordinance is being preyed upon to the discredit of well-doing Chinese subjects who are as much entitled to the liberties that the British law convey as any man who hails from London or from Glasgow. As a matter of fact, the Banishment Ordinance is being prostituted. Unknowingly, the Government is leading itself to a misapplication of it. Within our own knowledge, there have been of late several notorious cases of respectable Chinese deported by reason of "information received"—citizens of British prestige who got no opportunity of defending themselves before the tribunal constituted by the Governor-in-Council. With all due respect to the Registrar-General, it is clear that many of his decisions with regard to banishment are wrong or at least faulty, and why a respectable merchant should be hounded out of the Colony passes understanding. He may be a gambler, or he may smoke opium, or he may do worse things, but if the same principle were applied indiscriminately there would be very few Europeans left in the island. The case in point in our estimation is that of one amongst a number, who was told by a Police informer that a warrant was out for his arrest and, being worldly-wise, he left the Colony for Canton. Otherwise he might have been taken into custody without any opportunity of defending himself in the open Court. This is no fallacy. The usual *modus operandi* in the case of a person who comes under the purview of the Banishment Ordinance is that he is brought before the Chief Detective Inspector in the first place, transferred to the Registrar-General secondly and then sent off (or rather his order of banishment is sent off) to the Executive Council, where it is duly signed, generally without examination or personal attendance of the deportee. It does not require any furlough to prove that such procedure is entirely unsound and unconstitutional; and the Chinese are beginning to find that out. There are doubtless in this Colony many people who deserve to be banished—one Chinese of our acquaintance says hundreds—but these are all bad characters whose room is preferable to their company. But that is no reason why respectable merchants should be sent away from the Colony on the scanty evidence of Police informers. *Inter alia*, this is what Sir Henry Berkeley had to say in a similar case which he tried in the Fiji Islands before he came to Hongkong. In this instance the Fiji Attorney General sent a native named Ratu Savenaca to the island of Na Yau under the "Confining Order." This Ordinance declares:—"It shall be lawful for the Governor-in-Council by order under his hand to confine any Native whom he shall believe to be disaffected to the Queen or otherwise dangerous to the peace or good order of the Colony to a particular locality in Fiji for any period not exceeding 10 years from the date of such Order." In reply to this contention, Sir Henry made the statement that it is clearly against every principle of natural law and justice that a man should be condemned to be deprived of his liberty without having the charge upon which he is to be condemned communicated to him and without any opportunity being afforded to him of defending himself against such charge or of explaining his conduct in relation to such charge." Yet in despite of this judgment, which ought to apply to all British Colonies, reputable Chinese are deported from Hongkong almost daily without being granted a public or even an executive hearing. In answer to the argument that the Governor-in-Council might adopt whatever procedure he pleased because the Ordinance was silent on that point, Sir Henry said the answer to that contention was that "the inherent right of every British subject to be heard before he is condemned cannot be taken away from him except by express words or by implication amounting to express enactment; and that where a Statute constitutes a tribunal with power to deprive the subject of his liberty, and is silent as to the procedure to be observed, such a tribunal, however informal it may be, must conduct its proceedings in accordance with the principles of natural law and justice." That is almost the last word that can be said on the subject, and it is to be hoped that the Hongkong authorities will observe the fact.

## THE BUILDERS.

With much solemnity to erect an elaborate structure, and, when it is erected, with a sudden childish gesture violently to sweep it down, and then with as much care and solemnity as before to re-erect the edifice, is called playing at card-castles. To pull down buildings simply because they are old is called destruction. To do so because they are beautiful is called Vandalism. Every one of these kinds of activity is to be found in Nature, except the last. This, one would think, must be reserved for the demons who hate man and man's work. But no—men, too, are guilty of what seems to us inhuman and un-natural. Destruction of old things, often regrettable, is obvious in Nature. Very old trees, for instance, are gradually destroyed by time, until decaying they fall to pieces. Nature, too, would seem to play at card-castles. Some forms of tropical vegetation spring up suddenly and as suddenly perish, when from the faded petals of the dead flower a new plant immediately grows. But here, the analogy ceases, and card-castle playing by men is utterly different. The purposes of Nature are hidden from the profoundest philosophers; those of a child are self-evident. The childish spirit lingers in men's characters, in some cases, all through life. When this spirit, as after-happens, is beautiful, being innocent, it is admirable. When it is wanton and unreasoning it is detestable. Of all

detestable spirits, that of the card-castle playing instinct in some men is the most abhorrent to reason. We once knew a man who had a mania for changing everything, and when he gave way to it, after pulling things to pieces he had laboriously put them all in place again—or, rather, his subordinates had to do so. The French revolutionists proclaimed that they had given "us a new earth and that Heaven had been abolished altogether. The earth remains as old as ever, and Heaven as near as far from our reach as it has always been. When people talk as they often do, without thinking, they are apt to speak of the good done by the French Revolution. A little reflection will show that the good referred to was done by constructive minds after that cataclysm. On the other hand, to pull down a really rotten structure and rebuild it is not playing at card-castles. The danger to the younger generation of Chinese, for instance, is that they should find such zest in the work of destroying what is rotten in the state, that they may proceed to pull down quite sound and solid structures, afterwards to erect in their place a flimsy, jerry-built edifice that will not stand the first typhoon of internal or external strife. The funniest and yet in some ways the most ghastly instance of playing at card-castles is the exhibition of themselves that the new so-called Ministers in Portugal are making. All of the old corruption and venality is there—every bit of it, only more so. What a world this is! And yet there are good and useful men in it; and good and useful builders. The founders of the Hongkong University are erecting a monument *perennius*, and it is of such builders that we would the world were full.

## THE CANAL IN SHANGHAI.

The Chinese of Shanghai have forfeited our sympathy by their extraordinary behaviour at the meeting recently held in the Ewo godown for the purpose of explaining to the Chinese the anti-plague measures taken by the Municipality. The Chinese are, as a rule, the most reasonable of people when they once understand a thing, and, usually, they are willing to listen to argument. Here in Hongkong, after many difficulties, they have so entirely consented to plague prevention that all this year (we speak from memory) there have been only twenty-three cases of plague in Hongkong, almost all of which came from elsewhere. How is it that this splendid result has been achieved? It is owing to the efforts of Mr. Brewin and the Chinese agent who acted with him. In Shanghai an effort was made to attain the objects already arrived at in Hongkong. We learn that the Chinese gentry and the Health Officer of the Settlement understood each other, or appeared to do so. The great meeting at the Ewo Godown, therefore, would seem to have been held with a view to the enlightenment of the Chinese, other than the gentry, as to the objects of the plague-preventive measures. It is next to impossible to enlighten people who don't want to be enlightened, and say so by hurling lumps of granite. However, we can far better understand the attitude of those who threw stones at the Police, than that of those well dressed and apparently respectable people who attended the meeting ostensibly for the purpose of listening to the arguments of the Health Officer, but, really, to howl him down. We read that at the mere mention of his speech "violent protests were raised. Certain of the discontented residents in the infected neighbourhood pressed forward and declaimed in the wildest excitement, which was communicated like wildfire to the rest of the audience." While this was going on, continuous rushes were being made on the police guarding the doors. It should not be overlooked that at the special request of the Chinese gentry no armed police were on duty. Eventually, of course, not only armed police but even the Volunteers had to be called to reserve order. Now we suggest that the whole unhappy business was a "put-up job," and that the apparent reasonableness with which consent had been given to attend the meeting, simply covered an intention to make that meeting the occasion of a riot in order to intimidate the Shanghai Municipal Council.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The master of a cargo-boat was fined \$5 at the Harbour Office this morning for failing to take out a licence.

A GRASS-CUTTER was fined \$10 or fourteen days' hard labour this morning for cutting trees in Aberdeen.

A COOLIE was awarded fourteen days' imprisonment at the Police Court this morning for being in unlawful possession of a quantity of iron valued at \$1.

We have received from Messrs. A. S. Watson and Company samples of their "Fyeris" sparkling mineral water. This water is of excellent quality and extremely palatable. The prices are moderate.

"M.S. Kents" rugby team met the R.G.A. team in a friendly game of rugby yesterday afternoon at the Hongkong Football Club's Ground. The game was an interesting one and resulted in a win for the sailors by 15 points to 5.

Of the seventy persons lost when the Haitian gunboat *Liberte* foundered, off Port de Paix last month, ten were Generals.

ANOTHER delusion swept away. "Chinese rice paper," said Lord Redesdale, in his presidential address before the Royal Photographic Society on 19th inst., "has no rice whatever in its composition."

This magnificent gateway, "Choku-shimon," which is a feature of the Kyoto exhibit at the Japan-British Exhibition, has been presented to Kew Gardens, where it will be re-erected after the close of the exhibition.

The masters of two laundries and a fat-bolling shop at Yau-mat were prosecuted by Sanitary Inspector Hynes at the Police Court this morning for allowing persons in addition to caretakers to sleep on the premises. A fine of \$5 was imposed in each instance.

"My grandfather"—the young man spoke out without a touch of pride—"my grandfather lived to a green old age. A singularly green old age. Three times after his seventeenth birthday he was taken in by the confidence trick."—*Shanghai Times*.

A COOK employed at the Vienna Cafe and an outside boy were charged before Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistrate's court this morning with the larceny of a quantity of butter from the Cafe. Each of the defendants were fined \$5 or two weeks' hard.

THE Colonial Secretary, Sir Henry May, with a party of officials paid a visit to several of the third-class hotels to-day in order to see that the premises conformed to stipulated conditions and we understand that the stipulations were fully complied with in each instance.

Mr. Dickenson, the United States Secretary of War, who was in Berlin last month, suggested to the Emperor that the Crown Prince while in East Asiatic waters should visit the Philippines. The Emperor William seemed pleased with the suggestion, and said he would take it into consideration.

THIRTY-eight men were arrested last night by Sergt. Watt in an opium den at 309, Queen's Road West. The men appeared before Mr. E. R. Hallifax this morning. The first defendant was ordered to pay a fine of \$5 or ten weeks and the second defendant \$10 or three weeks. The rest were fined \$2 each.

EARLY next year, if sufficient inducement is forthcoming, Hongkong may be made one of three projected centres to the Far East for the teaching and encouraging of aviation. The centres at present contemplated are Saigon, Hongkong and one other place—probably Shanghai, though this has not yet been decided—in the north.

BERLIN papers announce that negotiations are in progress between the Chinese Government and the Krupp "Germania" Yard, at Kiel, with regard to the construction of a number of submarines for the Chinese Navy. Two Chinese officers on a h. t. visited the yard and inspected submarines built for the German Admiralty, in which they made a trial trip.

THE O.S.K. s.s. *Mexico-maru*, the fifth steamer of their new Trans-Pacific line, on her maiden trip to America, made Victoria, B.C., on the 16th instant and Tacoma, Wash., on the next morning leaving Yokohama on the 18th inst. Sikkim this steamer was delivered in New York on the 21st instant, establishing a new record of 105 hours in transit from Tacoma to the destination by the excellent silk train of the Chicago, Milwaukee and Inland Sound Railway Co. and their connecting lines.

We learn from our Canton correspondent that Chan Pui-in, a director of a life insurance company, has, so it is alleged, misappropriated \$3,500 out of the reserved funds of \$5,000 deposited in a native bank. He was arrested and bailed out by a number of directors of the company, who were responsible for the funds. The directors are now reported to have absconded and the members of the firm concerned have sent a petition to the Nam Hoi Magistrate.

LEUNG SHING, alias Leung Yuet Shang Loong, manager of a second-hand clothes shop, of No. 6, Tung Street, who was charged last week with that he did on the 14th of March last unlawfully by means of false pretences obtain from the Postmaster-General a registered letter containing a draft for \$1,000 with intent to defraud was again brought up before Mr. J. P. Wood at the Magistrate's court this morning. Defendant was remanded for another week. Mr. Leo D'Almeida was for the defence.

THE *Evening Standard* of 21st ult., says:—The Chinese Engineering and Mining Company continue to produce excellent working results. After providing for Debenture interest and £6,000 for Debenture redemption, the net profit for the year ended February 28 last was £1,007.54. The directors transfer £30,000 to the reserve for depreciation, and then declare dividends amounting to 15 per cent. for the year, saving £5,012 to be carried forward. This is the fourth year in succession that the company has paid 15 per cent., and the reserve for depreciation amounts to £145,000, besides which Debentures to the amount of £100,000 have been redeemed, and there are other reserves. The company is therefore thoroughly prosperous, and it is consequently all the more annoying to find that disputes have arisen with a local concern regarding its operations in the country. The Chinese Government have proposed to terminate the difficulty by one of two methods. One was the issue of Chinese Government bonds against the transfer of the company's property and undertaking, and the other was an amalgamation with the local company. The last-named proposal was found impracticable, and the board agreed to discuss the first suggestion in principle, but up to the present no agreement has been arrived at as regards the form, the amount, or the terms of the proposed bonds. Negotiations are still proceeding with the assistance of the British Government.

## THE CHARGES AGAINST JOHN GRANT.

FRESH ALLEGATIONS PREPARED AGAINST DEFENDANT.

John Grant was brought up on remand before Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistrate's court this morning on the following two charges:—(1) That he did receive or have in his possession a blank cheque (No. 714,669) of the Chartered Bank the property of one K. Roberts, stolen outside the Colony on or about the 11th inst. (2) That he did receive or have in his possession property, to wit, a number of testimonials the property of K. Roberts, unlawfully obtained outside the Colony on or about 11th inst. Mr. Deaneys, Sr., from the Crown Solicitor's office, prosecuted and defendant was unrepresented.

Mr. Deaneys withdrew the above charges and substituted the following therefore:—

(a) That John Grant on the 13th November, 1910, did have in his possession, well knowing the same to have been stolen: (b) That John Grant on the 13th November, 1910, feloniously did forge and counterfeit a certain order for the payment of money, that is to say, a writing purporting to be a cheque drawn upon the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China by one Keoric Roberts with intent thereby to defraud: (c) That John Grant on the 13th November, 1910, did utter, knowing the same to be forged, a certain forged order for the payment of money, that is to say, a writing purporting to be a cheque drawn upon the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China by one Keoric Roberts with intent thereby to defraud, well knowing the same to be false, forged and counterfeit; (d) That John Grant on the 13th November, 1910, feloniously obtained certain property, that is to say, certain T.O.U.s, amounting to 265, by virtue of a certain forged order for the payment of money that is to say, a writing purporting to be a cheque drawn upon the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China by one Keoric Roberts, well knowing the same to be forged; (e) That John Grant on the 31st October, 1910, did forge and counterfeit a certain order for the payment of money: that is to say, a writing purporting to be a cheque drawn upon the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, with intent thereby to defraud; (f) That John Grant on the 31st October, 1910, did utter, knowing the same to be forged, a certain order for the payment of money, that is to say, a writing purporting to be a cheque drawn upon the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation by one G. Smith Grant with intent thereby to defraud, well knowing the same to be forged and counterfeit.

His Worship (To defendant)—Do you plead guilty to the charges?

Defend.—I plead not guilty.

Mr. Deaneys—I wish to ask for a further remand, as some of the witnesses are a long way off and it'll take some time to get them here.

His Worship—Will Tuesday and Wednesday do?

Mr. Deaneys—Yes, your Worship.

The case was remanded till Tuesday next at 2.15 p.m.

## CHARGE OF ARMED ROBBERY.

JURY RECONSIDER THEIR VERDICT.

Chan On Hing and Chan Yut were charged before Mr. Justice F. A. Hazleard at the Criminal Sessions this morning with having committed armed robbery in the New Territory on the 24th of October and stealing \$14, some pieces of silver-ware and articles of clothing.

Mr. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. Deaneys, jun., of the Crown Solicitor's Office, conducted the case for the prosecution, and the defence was represented by Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. J. H. Gardiner.

In his opening remarks, the prosecuting Counsel stated that on the night in question the two prisoners entered a house in Tsat Mek Kiu village in the Shaikau-kok district of the New Territory, in the company of two female occupants and stole the money and goods as mentioned above. They were armed with offensive weapons and threatened the women with violence. There were four men in all who came on to the roof of the house, but only two came into the room, the other two going into the adjoining house. Both of the men who entered into complainants' apartment had handkerchiefs over their faces as a disguise. The handkerchief of No. 2 prisoner, Chan Yut, came off while the thieves were rifling the premises. This prisoner was very fierce in his attitude towards the women—the mother and daughter—and as a result the robbers were allowed to make a clean sweep of all the valuables and money in the house. The handkerchiefs, however, did not hide the whole of the prisoners' faces and there was no doubt that the complainants could recognise them; they were quite sure of their identity. No. 1 prisoner said that he did not know where the house was. As a matter of fact, he had been employed in the same house as a tailor and was easily recognisable by the mistress. "But what he said was that he would cut off a cock's head if anyone could recognise him as one of the robbers. Mr. Alabaster, on the contrary, contended that the identification was ample and there was not the slightest doubt that both prisoners were concerned in the robbery.

Evidence was then led, Sergeant Neil Lamont was the principal witness for the prosecution.

Further evidence having been taken, the jury retired to consider their verdict and returned with a unanimous verdict of "guilty" in respect of the first defendant, who was accordingly acquitted. With regard to the second defendant, the jury found him "Not guilty" by a majority of four to three.

His Lordship said he could not accept the verdict and asked them to reconsider their verdict. The majority may be five to two. When the jury returned again, the verdict was "Not guilty" by five to two. Defendant was discharged.

## "MESQUITA" MEMORIAL.

DISPOSAL OF HONGKONG FUNDS.

Mr. F. X. M. Figueiredo presided at a meeting yesterday, at the rooms of the Biblioteca Portuguesa, of the subscribers in Hongkong to the funds for the "Mesquita" Memorial, initiated by his father, the late Mr. José M. V. de Figueiredo. The meeting unanimously agreed to hand over the amount subscribed, together with the accumulated interest, to the Central Committee at Macao. The transfer will be made as soon as the fixed deposit becomes due. The amount to be so transferred is some \$750.

We understand that the General Committee have decided that the memorial will be in the form of a marble column surmounted by a bust of the late Colonel Mesquita. The monument is estimated to cost £77 sterling, exclusive of the cost of rail age, foundation, etc. Designs of the memorial, with specific lions, were laid before the meeting yesterday.

Mr. J. C. da Cunha moved a vote of thanks to Mr. F. X. M. Figueiredo for looking after the investment of the Hongkong funds all these years. The motion was seconded by Mr. J. M. P. da Silva and unanimously carried.

After the formal part of the business had been concluded, a conversation ensued among the subscribers present as to the best site for the memorial at Macao. The opinion was unanimous that the monument should be erected in a public place in the city where it may be seen by visitors to Macao and where it may also serve as a public embellishment of Macao, instead of being erected in the Cemetery where it will be seen by a comparatively few people.

## NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

THE GAMBLING QUESTION.

(Specially Translated for the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

The Prince Regent has personally instructed H.E. Chang Ming Cai, the newly-appointed Viceroy of the two Kwang provinces, that as the place suffers from a depleted exchequer and as the people are poor, he should, as soon as he has taken charge of his seat of office, at once take into his hands the carrying out of general reform and the promotion of commerce. The prohibition of gambling and a strict look-out against local robberies are the two principal points to be taken into consideration with the strictest care. After obtaining these instructions, H.E. Chang called at the Ministry of Interior to discuss with Prince Sa the question of gambling prohibition and it was decided that special delegates be appointed to discuss the matter with those members of the Provincial Assembly who have not been impeached by the Tatar-General Tsang-chi, the gentry, and merchants in Canton and to carry out a thorough investigation into the matter.

CASHIERED OFFICIALS.  
Censor Sal Chang Sun has requested the Grand Council to reinstate in office some of the officials who were recently cashiered. The Senate has been instructed to deal with the matter.

THE NEW CABINET.  
It is reported that the Senate has memorialized the Throne that the new Cabinet should be established before the proposed Parliament, it will be detrimental to China's political interests and that the new order of things will be worse than the system hitherto prevailing.

VISIT OF ADMIRAL.  
Vice-Admiral Kruppel, Governor of Kiaochow, was received by the Prince Regent in audience on the 21st inst. He will remain in the Capital till the 23rd inst.

CHINA'S BUDGET.  
One of the subjects set in an examination in Peking the other day was "The Improvement of the Budget." The papers submitted to the Throne by the Ministry of Finance referred to the deficit in the special allowances granted to the deputies of the various provinces and in order to ensure economy in future it was suggested that steps should be taken to specify the state of affairs. Duke Tai-tai has endorsed this view.

A REFORM CONGRESS.  
The Grand Council has arranged a Congress to be held in the Council with the members of the Ministries of Interior, Finance, Justice and Education to prepare drafts for the proposed reforms.

SALARIES OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.  
Prince Pa-lun and Duke Tsai-tse have suggested that the regulations for the salaries of Government officials, which were drawn up by the Commission of Constitutional Reform, should be revised. It is reported that the articles have been completed and will be announced shortly.

NO INCREASE IN CUSTOMS DUTY.  
The Grand Council has instructed Duke Tsai-tse to give orders to the Provincial Assemblies and authorities, that hereafter they will not be allowed to apply for increase of Customs duty no matter how difficult it may be found to raise funds.

## GAMBLING RAIDS.

IN SHAIKIWAN DISTRICT.

The Shai-kiwan Police have been pretty busy lately in carrying out gambling raids. Last night two big arrests were made, one by the Shai-kiwan Police and the other by P. S. O'Sullivan of the Central Station. The latter arrested 34 men in 29, Quarry Bay. All appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood, Second Police Magistrate, this morning, when the two keepers were ordered to pay a fine of \$75 or six weeks and the remainder \$4 or ten days. The next batch consisted of fifteen men who were arrested by Sergt. Loughan at Shai-kiwan. They also appeared this morning before Mr. Wood, who discharged one man and imposed a fine of \$5 on each of the remaining defendants.

## MACAO HARBOUR WORKS.

## HONGKONG TENDERS INVITED.

Once again the improvement of the approaches to the Harbour of Macao is engaging the attention of the Portuguese Government in the neighbouring colony. We hear that tenders have been invited by leading firms in Hongkong to carry out this important undertaking to Macao. The works will, of necessity, be of large magnitude, and though we have no means, at present, of ascertaining the contract, we believe that, broadly speaking, they embrace works extending from the roadstead to the Inner Harbour. In the main, the works in the Outer Harbour, or approaches to the anchorage proper, will be confined to deepening the present silted up channel which is made use of by the Hongkong and Canton river steamers. The passage will be deepened sufficiently and made broad enough to allow of vessels of the deepest draft, now plying to and from Macao, using it without the risk of grounding at the lowest water mark in summer, as is now so frequently the case to the inconvenience and annoyance of passengers and shippers of cargo alike.

An extensive reclamation is planned somewhere in the neighbourhood of Green Island where the valuable plant of the Cement Company is now located. The freshers will be reclaimed with all the mud and silt recovered from the sea-bed which will be removed to and deposited in the proposed reclaimed area. As only firms of standing in Hongkong have been asked to submit their tenders for the work, it is to be expected that its completion will be effected in a thoroughly workmanlike manner. We regard with considerable satisfaction the prospect of the Colony securing such a large and important contract, as it may mean the profitable employment of labour and capital to this Colony's advantage.

## FIRE IN A LEPER ASYLUM.

## RESULT OF CARELESSNESS.

A fire broke out in the Leprosy Refuge at Sha Ping, H. K. on the afternoon of the 18th inst. The inmates were engaged in boiling rice at the time and it is believed that the outbreak was caused as a direct result of their carelessness. Between 5 and 60 neighbouring houses became involved in the flames, which could be seen for a distance of 10 to 15 miles. The damage caused to property is estimated at \$100,000. Part of the property was covered by insurance.

## UNKNOWN VESSEL'S WRECK.

## IN LAN-TAU CHANNEL.

On Monday last, a wreck was reported to the Harbour Authorities as lying in Lan-tau Channel. The wreck has now been located, it lies in nine fathoms of water with Chu Chau Island bearing. The stern of the wrecked vessel is on the bottom and the bows appear about eight feet above water. From inquiries made by a representative of the Hongkong Telegraph, it appears that the ill-fated vessel is of European build with very heavy timbers. On the fore-deck, about six feet from the stern, appears to have been a mast (11 in. diameter) sawn off four feet above the deck and just about one heavy mooring bitt. Yesterday, the wreck was being towed by a tender, which after half an hour, managed to shift the wreck a distance of about 75 feet only. Further attempt to tow the vessel was abandoned.

## HEROIC RESCUE AT YOKOHAMA.

## YOUNG FOREIGNERS SAVE OCCUPANTS OF DISTRESSED JUNK.

At about half-past six Thursday evening (3rd inst.) when a terrific storm came on at Yokohama, a Japanese junk with six occupants aboard was sighted in distress off the Bund near the Grand Hotel, the men aboard shouting lustily for help. A large crowd gathered and several attempts were made by bystanders to aid the endangered men but the rescuers apparently were lacking nerve to dare the roaring sea. The police as well as various sampan men then tried to save the fishermen without success until three members of the Yokohama Yacht Club, Messrs. S. A. Vincent, R. H. Box and F. Stone, made a dingy and with great risk made the junk and took the six men aboard, landing them amidst the applause of a large number of bystanders at the new Hato-ba. The names of the rescued could not be obtained, as it is reported that in their excitement they even forgot to thank the brave, young foreigners who had saved them from a watery grave.

## ANOTHER WEIRD STORY.

## KWLOON "TIGER" TALE OUTRIVALED BY LATEST INVENTION.

The crop of extraordinary stories which has grown up within the last week has just had a rather weird addition. The Chinese now say that a solitary rat about a foot high and three feet in length has brought the plague from Hongkong to Shanghai, and that it is now roaming about the infected area. A doctor from Hongkong is reported to be here, and the house to house inspection which was made is said to have been a search at his instigation for the quadruped. Having exhausted everything that might have had the semblance of a foundation, the native mind now seemed to have turned to the ludicrous for its mental gymnastics.—Shanghai Mercury.

What is claimed to be the biggest apple ever grown in England was sold at Covent Garden last month to Messrs. Adams, of Bond-street, W. for 14s. The height of the apple is 10 in. the circumference 16 in., and the weight 1700 grs.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

## TRAFALGAR DAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." SIR,—It is the custom of the Navy League to issue, on each recurring Trafalgar Day, a manifesto explanatory of its policy. While Nelson and his comrades are honoured, the lessons of their lives and services must not be forgotten. They gave proof, in a critical hour, of qualities without which nothing can avail. But the means of their action were as important—the ships, guns, stores, and repairing facilities which were instrumental in the success. Happily for England, at the outbreak of the Trafalgar campaign, Lord St. Vincent had cleansed the administration, and had given England a fleet which was sufficient for her needs.

The responsibilities which lay upon naval administrators in and before the Trafalgar period, lie upon their successors at the present time. It is for the Navy to secure for us all that we have won, and it is for the administration behind the Navy to furnish all that the Navy requires. Inert material does not win battles, but the greatest and most capable officers, and the best trained men, cannot do England's work unless they have ships, and arms and all that their profession demands. Every Englishman knows, or should know, that the land we possess, the Empire we have built up, the raw material we require for manufactures, the products of industries, and the very food we eat, are the gift of Sea Power.

Old standards have passed away. New dangers threaten for the future, in various parts of the world. New Sea Powers are arising, which alone, or in combination, may yet challenge our position, or reduce the value of the means at our disposal. We cannot, therefore, be content with less than a standard which will give us two keels for every keel laid by the next strongest Power. Financial considerations must not stand in the way of the safety that England and the Empire demand. There is no hostility to no lower in the Standard the Navy League has adopted. A naval defeat may mean disaster to any Power, but to us it would mean annihilation. A defeated Army may rally its forces and again take the field, but a defeated Navy can revive no more. Therefore, to omit to take steps to avert the remotest possibility of defeat would be the extreme of folly.

It is an essential, in this Trafalgar Day appeal, to enter into the details of what is required. Let it suffice to say that for the future, in big ships we must lay down as a minimum two keels to every keel of the next strongest Power. This is the first and most important demand of the Navy League.

In the matter of officers we must build, and so on building, such numbers of vessels of the class as may be necessary for the protection of our commerce.

Destroyers we must have in large numbers to scout the seas around the British Isles, and sufficient submarines as a necessity.

Docks are most urgently needed, for the great ships we are building at the present time, and these must be provided.

Officers and men in adequate numbers are also a most important requirement. There must be no want in the personnel of the Navy. Stores, armaments, repairing facilities, dockyard equipments where not complete, must be provided if the safety of the Empire and Command of the sea is to be assured.

The Navy League makes its great appeal to the Nation on this day. It calls upon Englishmen to be worthy of their sires. It exhorts them to exert every agency in their power, to appeal to Government to provide without stint all that the safety of the country demands. In particular it asks them to enforce, wherever they go, the vast importance of establishing a naval standard which all men can understand. This is the Two-Keel-to-One Standard, which the Navy League upholds. Let them join the Navy League, and thereby assist it to compel the Government of the day to omit nothing of naval preparation and sufficiency that will safeguard the security of all that Britons hold dear.

For the Executive Committee of the Navy League,

ROBERT YERBURGH,

President.

WM. CAIUS CRUTCHLEY,

Secretary.

The Navy League,  
11, Victoria Street,  
Westminster, S.W.

October 10, 1910.

## DISTINGUISHED PRELATE IN HONGKONG.

## CARDINAL NOVAL GUEST OF THE SPANISH PROCURATOR.

The Spanish Procurator in Hongkong at the moment has the distinction of having guests of importance to the Roman Catholic world in these parts. Since Saturday last, the greater number of the expelled Jesuits from Macao have been enjoying the hospitality of the Rev. Fr. F. R. Noval, the Procurator. On Tuesday there arrived from Rome Cardinal Noval, who is en route to Manila. His Eminence is an uncle of the city Reverend the Procurator of the Spanish Dominican Procurator in Hongkong whose guests he will be during his stay in Hongkong before proceeding to Manila next week. Cardinal Noval is a distinguished scholar and of considerable attainments in the world of letters, being himself a professor in the University at Manila.

Mr. Yukio Ozaki, Mayor of Tokyo, speaking at a banquet given by the Japan Society of New York, suggested that America and Japan should take the lead of the world in using their energies and more for the promotion of international peace and goodwill. If America, England and Japan joined hands across the seas the peace of the whole world would be assured.

## THE POSITION OF SILVER.

(The future of silver is a subject of interest to the whole of the Far East, and it may be useful, therefore, to take note of an instructive pronouncement on the position of the white metal by an American authority, Mr. James S. H. Omsie, who, writing for a United States financial journal, expresses quite roseate views as to the future of the silver position. He bases his high hopes on

## INDIAN AND CHINESE PROGRESS.

He points out that when silver sold at 21 1/2 d. in 1902, the world's output was 167,763,433 fine ounces. To-day with a production of at least 214,000,000 oz., the price is back to between 2 1/2 d. and 2 3/4 d. of say, c. 2 1/2 d. or c. 2 3/4 d. ounce in New York. The panic of 1907, with its world-wide business depression, was one of the reasons for the metal's drop from 32 7/8 d. in that year to the start to 22 d. In December, 1908, although the influence of crop failure and partial famine in India counted for much. To-day that great country is teeming with crops, nearly all of its agricultural products having been of unusually large volume—doubtless in some cases depreciated in price. These products, too, are commanding high prices—notably cotton, wheat, and flax. Even in the matter of the influence of the demand for the arts and industries among the Western nations there is a

## POTENTIAL STIMULUS FOR SILVER.

There are also broad movements which promise increase in permanent prosperity for British India. Irrigation is making steady progress in that country, affording an insurance that will expand in the future against crop losses, and famine when the monsoon fails. The railroad system of India is still in its infancy, and surely the growth of mileage will go on in that country, facilitating the transactions of commerce. Moreover, in the last nine years there has been hardly a year when there was any important recession in the net volume of silver received by British India from abroad. There is another factor in connection with the probable future demand from India; it relates to the currency system of that country. The

ACCUMULATION OF RUPEES in the currency department of the Indian Government which followed the famine and depression in that country of the last year or two has been dispayed by an absorption, so that the imminence of silver purchases for coinage purposes has become a topic of discussion. There have been no Government purchases for this account for a period of three years; the resumption of them would be of highly favourable moment to the silver producer.

The writer proceeds to refer to the awakening of China as an important factor in the situation. Financial reform is in progress in that country, and it is believed that the unit will be based temporarily on silver, the aim being to standardise the National currency, sweeping away the ancient copper coins and creating a National Mint that will put an end to the abuses of the minting privilege enjoyed by the Provincial Viceroy. These abuses include all manner of

DEBASED COINAGE ISSUES, besides the deprivation of the people of a uniform system which would enable them to derive more profit from their commercial relations with the foreign world. The great Celestial Empire, he says, is awakening to the world of to-day, and the slow but gradual opening-up of this land of teeming population and enormous natural wealth to Western trade and exploitation will hasten the proposed fiscal change. The

RENEWANCE OF THE LAND of Confucius carries with it potentialities that no prophet even could well attempt to forecast in their final outcome. Nor is the commercial world blind to the fact that the low price of silver has stimulated China's competition in the trade of the outside world, many of our own as well as Europe's far-sighted observers discerning for a long time to come increasing exports and diminishing imports of merchandise by the great Yellow nation. In time the consumption of silver caused by the world's payment of the white metal on its adverse balance to China

WILL FORCE A RISE IN THE PRICE until the higher exchange rates will lessen the power of the Nation's capitalists to manufacture goods at starvation wages to their labour and the matter of competition with foreign countries will be equalised in cost. But such a state of affairs, it is pointed out, is far off; for many years, at least, it is reasonable to assume that there will be an ever-increasing demand for silver by China for domestic coinage and for its excess sales of merchandise to Europe and the United States. The intelligent manipulation of its needs by the shrewd Celestials and the

MISHAPS OF OCCASIONAL OVER-SPECULATION in the commodity on the bull side, will doubtless give many variations to any upward movement in the price. But the persistent—the prevailing—if it were must be toward entering the demand and therefore stimulating the price. For the rest, an additional demand for the white metal from the coming development of the silver-using countries to the south of the United States may be looked for. Summing up the various elements and circumstances that make up the present position and prospects, the conclusion seems to be fully justified that the era of extreme depression and suppression of the white metal is at an end.—E. and C. E. R. H.

## TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegrams quoted below were received from the Manila Observatory at the American Consulate-General to-day—  
Manila, November 22nd, 3.30 p.m.  
Cyclone or Typhoon E.N.E. of Manila, moving W.

Manila, November 22nd, 9 p.m.  
The typhoon has crossed Luzon north of Manila in the form of a hollow depression. It may increase in intensity in the China Sea.

Manila, Nov. 23, 9 a.m.  
Cyclone or Typhoon W. of Luzon more than 100 miles distant, travelling W.N.W. or N.W.

## CHINESE STUDENTS FOR THE U.S.A.

With the refusal of the indemnity which the United States returned to China for the trouble of 1900, China had taken the obligation of sending part of the returned indemnity fund for sending students to the United States of America. In order to carry out such obligation the higher officials of the Wai-wu-pu placed the matter into the hands of two of its high officials one of whom was the former Charge d'Affaires at Washington, His Excellency Chow Tsz-chi, the other His Excellency Tong Kai-Son, His Excellency Fan, an official of the Department of Education, joined the Wai-wu-pu officials in this scheme.

These officials decided upon the advisability of establishing a preparatory school in China for the students selected to be sent to the United States for their education. The preparatory school corresponds in scope to the American high school. There the Chinese boys are to receive the mental discipline necessary for university work. It is to have a seating of about 600, and the students are above everything to be required to become proficient in the English language. In addition to the studies preparatory for American University courses, each student will be obliged to continue with his Chinese studies, so that upon his return to China he will have the necessary fluency in matters Chinese.

This scheme of preparatory education is now carried out by the Bureau of Educational Mission for Chinese students to be sent to the United States of America.

His Highness, the Prince Regent of China, was made familiar with the plan. The emperor the Prince Regent recently donated toward the school property a large tract of beautiful park land covering an area of over 3,500,000 square feet. It is situated about seven miles north of Peking and not far from the wonderful Summer Palace (Wan Shao Shan) of the reigning family of China. It is in the neighbourhood of this beautiful spot that foreign and Chinese architects and building masters are erecting a large number of school buildings and dormitories, such as are seen in the various parts of the United States. A hospital also adjoins the school.

This preparatory school has two divisions. One division is a Grammar School for 300 boys, in which the plan of education followed, will be similar to that in the United States. In addition to this there is a middle school also for 300 students in which the plan for higher education following American ideas, is prevalent.

There are two sets of teachers engaged. The one is purely Chinese so that the boys can continue their Chinese studies; the other is the entirely English-American plan with English education. For the latter a large number of teachers from the United States have already been engaged. The teachers will leave for Peking in a short while; they will get foreign built residences to live in.

The Bureau of Educational Mission in Peking has already sent two groups of Chinese students to America in 1909 and 1910; another will follow in 1911. The selection is made by Director Tong Kai-Son. The supervision in the U.S.A. is under charge of Mr. Yang Kwei, an Secretary Legation in Washington. When arriving in the U.S.A., the students are placed in various Eastern and Western Colleges.

## STRAITS SETTLEMENTS LOAN.

## A HIGH-CLASS ISSUE.

The Crown Agents for the Colonies have a subscription on behalf of the Government of the Straits Settlements for an issue of £2,750,000 three and a half per cent. (fixed) Stock, 1937-95, the price of issue being 95 p.c. The loan is secured on the general revenues and assets of the Government of the Straits Settlements and the principal will be payable at par on May 15, 1937, by a sinking fund of 1 per cent. per annum, to be paid in this country under the management of the Crown Agents, but the Government of the Straits Settlements will have the option of redemption on or after May 15, 1937, on giving six months' notice. The issue is the balance of the amount authorised to be issued to meet the cost of the extension of the Tanjong Pagar Dock, the construction of the Singapore Harbour Works, and other public works of the colony. A half-year's interest is payable on May 15. A statistical statement relative to the public debt, revenue, expenditure and trade of the Straits Settlements from 1899 to 1909, inclusive, accompanies the prospectus and shows that the revenue in the eleven years increased from \$5,500,000 to \$8,750,000. In view of the rapid developments in the Middle East, the prospects for the immediate future are distinctly favourable and the fact that the existing public debt of the colony only amounts to £5,910,000 is another satisfactory feature—Capitalist.

## THE WEATHER.

On the 21st at 11 55 a.m.—The barometer has risen moderately in the Philippines, and fallen slightly over the northern and western shores of the China Sea.

The typhoon is situated to the Eastward of the Macclesfield Bank. At present it appears to be moving towards W.N.W.

The depression lying over N. China yesterday, has reached the neighbourhood of Wladivostok.

Pressure has increased and is now highest over the Yangtze valley.

Rough weather may be expected over the N. part of the China Sea for the next two days.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

## FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and N. Philippines, E. and N.E. winds, strong & fair, squally.

2.—Formosa Channel, same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lianchoo, same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

## Today's Advertisement.

## NOTICE.

THE Business of Messrs. PERCY SMITH & FLEMING and Mr. J. HENNESSEY SETH in Hongkong and the Business of FLEMING and PERCY SMITH in Manila have been amalgamated as from the 1st of June last and will in future be carried on under the firm name of PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING at No. 5, Queen's Road, Hongkong; and FLEMING PERCY SMITH and SETH at No. 95, Anloague, Manila.

PERCY SMITH AND FLEMING, J. HENNESSEY SETH.  
5, Queen's Road, Hongkong,  
23rd November, 1910. [725]

## COMMERCIAL.

22nd November, 1910.

The following quotations for rubber shares by wire, are supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co.:

Allagans	.....5/
Anglo-Javas	.....Tls. 7 1/2
Anglo-Malays	.....24/
Balgownie	.....\$10.75
Burmans	.....7/
Carey United	.....17/6 prem.
Castlefields	.....120/-
Changkat Sordangs	.....\$8 1/2
Oberas (part paid)	.....\$8 prem.
Do. (fully paid)	.....\$8
Damansara	.....150/-
Eastern International	.....13/9 prem.
Glenagly	.....\$2.00
Highlands and Lowlands	.....107/6
Indragiri	.....\$13
Kamuning	.....5/6 prem.
Kuala Lumpur	.....105/-
Ledbury	.....74/-
Linggi	.....46/9
London Asiatics	.....13/6
London Ventures	.....15/3
Morliman	.....6/
Pajama	.....\$1 1/2
Pegohs	.....\$3 1/2
Rubber Trust	.....27/- prem.
Sandycrofts	.....\$16
Sapong	.....27/-
Seafelds	.....140/-
Shelfords	.....72/6
Singapore & Johore	.....83/3
Singel Oohs	.....95/-
Sungel Kapars	.....13/9
Tangkals	.....33/-
Tooragals	.....par
United Sordangs	.....117/6
United Singapore	.....\$12
United Sumatras	.....\$19
United Langkats	.....80/-
Duffs	.....12/6
Tronoh	.....23/6
Para Rubber	.....6/3 per lb.

## Events Coming.

Saturday, 26th November.  
H.M.S. "Kent's Sports."

Wednesday, 30th November.  
St. Andrew's Ball.

Saturday, 3rd December.  
Boxing at City Hall, 9 p.m.  
Barbar at St. Paul's College.

Thursday, 6th December.  
Barbar at St. Andrew's Hall in aid of Asile della Salute Entrance.

## SENNET FRERES

are unrivalled in Hongkong for their Wide and Choice Stock of JEWELLERY of every kind, ORNAMENTS, CUT GLASS WARES, &c.

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Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER. SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed sailings from Hongkong and St. John, N.B., &amp;c. (Subject to alteration). Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong.	From St. John.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, DEC. 17TH.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, JAN. 13TH.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" SATURDAY, JAN. 14TH.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, FEB. 10TH.
"MONTAGLE" WEDNESDAY, JAN. 25TH.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, MAR. 10TH.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" SATURDAY, FEB. 11TH.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, APR. 7TH.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, MAR. 11TH.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, MAY 5TH.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" SATURDAY, APR. 8TH.	

"Empress" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 7 a.m. 12 noon.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at St. John, N.B., or Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

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Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States and Europe, also around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line) 271/10/-

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

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Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

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L. W. GRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent,

Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamship	On
TIENTSIN, SWATOW & WEIHAWEI...	"CHIPSHING"	THURSDAY, 24th Nov., Noon.
MANILA...	"LOONGSANG"	SATURDAY, 26th Nov., Noon.
MANILA...	"YUENSANG"	SATURDAY, 3rd Dec., Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI...	"KUTSANG"	WEDNESDAY, 14th Dec., Noon.

## RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (OCCUPYING 14 DAYS).

The steamer "Kutsang" leaves Hongkong about every 5 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Gubei, Tientsin &amp; Newchwang.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON &amp; CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215. Hongkong, 23rd November, 1910.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	24th Nov., 4 P.M.
HAIPHONG	"CHILI"	25th " 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	26th " Midday
ILOILO & CEBU	"SUNGKIANG"	19th " 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TEAN"	29th " 4 P.M.

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MANILA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

## SHANGHAI LINE.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Akaki, Chonan, Linan, Chihuan) with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

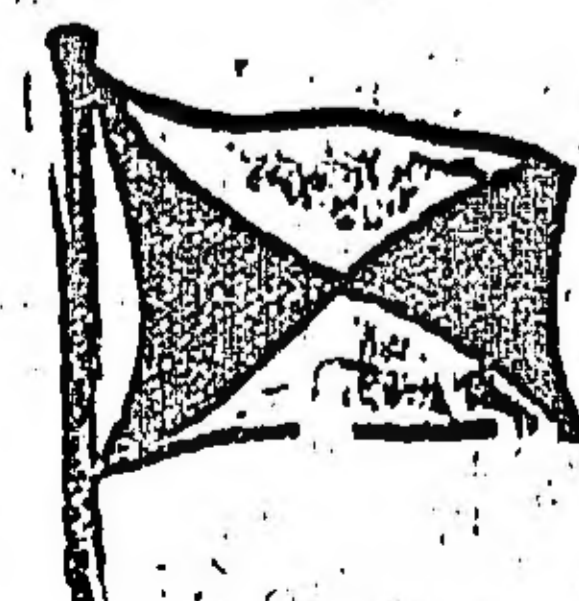
N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

Fares:—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

Telephone No. 16. Hongkong, 23rd November, 1910.

HONGKONG—  
PHILIPPINES.PHILIPPINES STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY.

Steamship.	Tons	Captain.	For	Sailing Date.
AUBI	2550	S. Crosby	MANILA, ILOILO & CEBU	WEDNESDAY, 30th Nov., at 4 P.M.
LAURO	2550	E. Rice	MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	WEDNESDAY, 7th Dec., at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES &amp; CO.

Telephone No. 114. Hongkong, 19th November, 1910.

## Shipping—Steamers.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration.)

## TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY.

AND THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO). Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

For	Steamers	Tonnage	Leaves
VICTORIA and TACOMA via NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"TACOMA MARU"	5,178	WEDNESDAY, 30th Nov., at Noon.
VICTORIA and TACOMA via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PANAMA MARU"	6,059	TUESDAY, 13th Dec., at Noon.

The Co.'s newly built steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

## HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS &amp; FORMOSA SERVICE.

For	Steamers	Leaves
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOY and FOOCHOW	"CHOSHUN MARU"	THURSDAY, 24th Nov., at 8 A.M.
ANPING via SWATOW and AMOY	"SOSHU MARU"	FRIDAY, 25th Nov., at 8 A.M.
TAKAO & ANPING	"SHIBETORO MARU"	SATURDAY, 26th Nov., at 10 A.M.
TAMSAI via SWATOW and AMOY	"DAIJIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 27th Nov., at 10 A.M.

CHEAPEST THROUGH PASSAGE TO NANKING, in connection with The Nishin Kisen Kaisha's steamers at Shanghai, for THE NANKING EXPOSITION.

## HONGKONG-NANKING, RETURN.

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
\$73.00	\$55.00	\$27.00

1st and 2nd Class Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail between Shanghai and Nanking.

Fair speed. Superior passenger accommodation. Electric light throughout. First class cuisine.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

S. HIROI, Manager. Hongkong, 23rd November, 1910.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES, 1909
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID	AKI MARU, Capt. K. Homma, Tons 7000 MISHIMA MARU, Capt. A. E. Moses, Tons 9100 KAWACHI MARU, Capt. H. Petersen, Tons 7000	WEDNESDAY, 7th Dec., at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 21st Dec., at Daylight. TUESDAY, 19th Dec., P.M.

VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE	KAMIKURA MARU, Capt. J. Nagao, Tons 7000	SATURDAY, 3rd Dec., FROM KOBE.
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VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	AWA MARU, Capt. S. Ishinawa, Tons 7000 INABA MARU, Capt. K. Kawara, Tons 6000	TUESDAY, 6th Dec., at Noon. TUESDAY, 3rd Jan., at Noon.
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SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE	KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Wincke, Tons 6500 YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sekine, Tons 5300	FRIDAY, 25th Nov., Noon. THURSDAY, 21st Dec., at Noon.
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BOMBAY via SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	COLOMBO MARU, Capt. E. Combes, Tons 5500	TUESDAY, 19th November.
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NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, Tons 6300	WEDNESDAY, 21st Dec., at Noon.
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KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KAGA MARU, Capt. M. Hagino, Tons 7000	THURSDAY, 24th Nov., at 5 P.M.
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SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	HAKATA MARU, Capt. A. Mocker, Tons 7000 OBYLON MARU, Capt. Fred. Pye, Tons 6000	THURSDAY, 24th Nov., at 5 P.M. MONDAY, 12th December.
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Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy. Cargo only. Carries deck passengers.

## PASSENGER SEASON 1911

SAILINGS AND PASSAGE RATES FROM HONGKONG.

To Marseilles and London via Suez Canal.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Hongkong	RATES OF PASSAGE.
MIYASAKI MARU	9,000	15th Feb.	1st class Single... Y550
KITANO	9,000	1st March	Return... 825
IYO	9,000	15th "	" 2nd class Single... 360
HIRANO	9,000	15th "	Return... 540
TANGO	8,000	12th April	" Old Str. 1st class Single... 500
KAMO	9,000	16th "	Return... 750
AKI	9,000	10th May	" 2nd class Single... 310
MISHIMA	9,000	24th "	Return... 495

To Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash. U.S.A.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Hongkong	RATES OF PASSAGE.
AWA MARU	7,000	28th Feb.	To Pacific Coast Common Points
INABA	7,000	28th March	1st class Single... 430
TAMBA	7,000	25th April	2nd " " " 220
AWA	7,000	23rd May	To London via New York 1st " " 260
			via St. Lawrence 1st " " 250

With option of rail through calling ports to Japan.

Connecting with the GREAT NORTHERN and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS and Atlantic Steamers. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd class through passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,

Manager.

## Shipping—Steamers.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

## STEAM

Straits, Orillon, Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, Mediterranean Ports, Plymouth and London.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

## THE Steamship

"DELTA"

Captain B. W. H. Snow, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &amp;c., on SATURDAY, the 26th November, 1910, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. Moldavia, 10,000 tons, from Colombo, Pressing accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable, all Cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &amp;c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. Arabia, due in London on 7th January, 1911.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M., the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to R. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1910.

## HONGKONG-BOSTON-NEW YORK.



## AMERICAN-ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

S.S. "INDRAPURA" ... TUESDAY, 29th Nov., 1910.

For Freight and further information, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES &amp; CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, 19th November, 1910.

## EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at Timor, Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &amp;c.)

## THE Steamship

"ST. ALBANS"

Captain Hood, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 10th December, at Noon.

This new Steamer is especially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &amp;c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON &amp; CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1910.

## THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Onward
Hallamshire	4,410	G. E. Elliott	19th Dec.
Swart	6,332	F. S. Cowley	17th Jan.
Kamerling	6,332	G. B. McGill	9th Feb.

Calling at Amoy and Keelung if sufficient indentment offers.

These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steamer passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to DODWELL &amp; CO., LIMITED, General Agents.

Queen's Building, Hongkong, 9th November, 1910.

## REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL (With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR NEW YORK ONLY:

For Freight and further information, apply to DODWELL &amp; CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1910.

## Consignees.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.

"PALERMO"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 23rd inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representatives at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1910.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN, IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"KLEIST"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Cotton, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th of November will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 25th of November, at 9.30 A.M.

All claims must reach us before the 19th of November, 1910, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

MELCHERS &amp; CO.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1910.

## FROM EUROPE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"ARABIA"

Captain Erast, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained after Bills of Lading countersigned by the undersigned.

Optional Cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given TO-DAY.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 23rd inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

THIS STEAMER BRINGS ON CARGO Ex s.s. Michel from La Pallice Rochefort.

Ex s.s. Michel from Bordeaux.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 12nd November, 1910.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"SOMALI"

FROM ANT

## ROBBERS ESTATE RETURNS.

	Sept.	Oct.	Jan.-Oct.
Allagar .....	5,600	8,555	29,057
Alor Pongau .....	2,628	12,157	12,157
Alma .....	1,100	4,850	4,850
Anglo Malay .....	59,163	464,318	464,318
Ayer Kunling .....	320	400	2,186
Ayer Molek .....	2,168	11,058	11,058
Ayer Panas .....	1,580	4,339	4,339
Balgonvic .....	7,651	8,481	84,848
Batak Rabi .....	1,350	1,350	1,350
Batong .....	4,173	19,307	19,307
Batu Caves .....	14,728	104,070	104,070
Batu Tiga .....	9,002	61,870	61,870
Bernam .....	1,100	1,100	1,100
Berian .....	10,350	81,893	81,893
Bikam .....	3,145	16,767	16,767
Bilah .....	1,675	5,892	5,892
Bukit Kajang .....	5,403	5,664	49,458
Bukit Kajang .....	30,311	308,965	308,965
Bukit Lintang .....	4,700	4,750	34,720
Bukit Timah .....	1,422	1,357	5,318
Bukit K. B. .....	612	1,605	1,605
Caray United .....	12,350	86,550	86,550
Castfield .....	5,047	31,168	31,168
Changkat Sordang .....	3,142	2,655	29,544
Changkat Salak .....	2,157	2,157	9,468
Cheng .....	950	950	950
Cleely .....	15,745	15,126	109,337
Consolidated Malay .....	25,030	25,030	25,030
Caledonia .....	26,000	179,727	179,727
Chamort .....	9,774	9,774	9,774
Chansoon .....	2,385	10,630	10,630
Chota .....	903	500	500
Damanara .....	93,390	258,100	258,100
D. mision .....	410	440	440
Edinburgh .....	6,100	6,000	6,000
Federated (Selang) .....	17,038	91,348	91,348
F.M.S. Rubber .....	24,145	423,862	423,862
Geelong .....	12,000	117,100	117,100
Gleocely .....	4,132	17,665	17,665
Glenbigh .....	4,784	19,493	19,493
Golden Hope .....	9,180	5,182	5,182
Golconda .....	18,073	104,426	104,426
Gula Kalumpung .....	10,500	12,000	12,000
Hai Kee .....	720	2,503	2,503
Harpended .....	12,000	57,930	57,930
Haytor .....	590	608	2,174
Heawood .....	1,368	1,384	6,591
High & Lowlands .....	43,173	57,143	57,143
Jack Kenneth .....	12,896	12,896	12,896
Jalagiri .....	705	4,401	4,401
Jimbah .....	100	100	100
Jugra .....	9,511	60,583	60,583
Johang .....	21,880	23,850	186,250
Kapar Para .....	17,108	97,816	97,816
Kamuning .....	8,940	9,803	137,412
Kempsey .....	4,099	207,134	207,134
Kepong .....	4,700	5,150	31,599
Klobang .....	235	723	723
Kota Tingi .....	670	5,000	4,098
Kuala Klang .....	3,181	16,593	16,593
Kuran .....	5,145	13,705	13,705
Krian Rbh. Est. .....	3,870	41,000	99,554
Kuala Lumpur .....	49,216	401,236	401,236
Kuala Selangor .....	7,003	7,003	7,003
Laba .....	20,648	20,103	151,160
Lanadun .....	10,097	28,137	28,137
Ledbury .....	10,633	83,522	83,522
Lingli .....	78,000	82,000	669,500
London Asiatic .....	18,678	112,678	112,678
Malaka Flida .....	451	782	782
Malacca Plant .....	13,000	20,000	20,000
Mandai Tekong .....	470	720	1,424
Merton .....	2,278	11,672	11,672
New Serendah .....	733	733	733
New Singapore .....	60	220	220
North Hammock .....	7,498	41,018	41,018
Nova Scotia .....	17,500	35,405	35,405
Padang Jawa .....	920	920	920
Pajam .....	3,500	5,000	25,000
Pataling .....	27,654	134,021	134,021
Pegoh .....	5,204	5,571	35,091
Pengkalen Darlan .....	1,156	3,959	3,959
Perak Plant .....	13,423	98,688	98,688
Port Dickson .....	1,085	1,150	6,479
Radalla .....	1,134	8,169	8,169
Rambila .....	1,488	6,858	6,858
Riba Rubber .....	6,679	11,749	11,749
Rubana .....	20,000	119,876	119,876
Ratanui .....	2,050	2,500	14,004
R'ber Growers Assn. .....	4,099	3,997	35,130
St. Helena .....	105	725	725
Sengat .....	6,415	9,200	58,171
Selaba .....	8,072	49,108	49,108
Sungel Ohoh .....	5,553	16,413	16,413
Sungel Kapar .....	4,656	120,250	120,250
Sandycroft .....	8,717	67,202	67,202
Seaford .....	21,095	125,504	125,504
Selangor .....	36,258	237,799	237,799
Seremban .....	35,223	288,074	288,074
Sembawang .....	665	3,016	3,016
Senawang .....	3,356	46,008	46,008
Shelford .....	11,700	60,301	60,301
S'pore & Johore .....	12,664	85,415	85,415
Singapore Para .....	5,775	5,250	49,575
Straits Rubber .....	39,500	195,860	195,860
Sungel Salak .....	4,656	22,545	22,545
Sungel Way .....	37,851	37,851	37,851
Sungel Chomor .....	1,689	1,689	1,689
Seaport .....	870	870	870
Tambak .....	1,187	3,215	3,215
Tanjong Malim .....	900	2,450	2,450
Telik Anson .....	880	1,051	6,780
Tali Ayer .....	12,846	94,816	94,816
Trafalgar .....	294	318	2,061
Treling .....	6,200	31,863	31,863
Ulu Pandan .....	500	500	500
United Singapore .....	450	2,311	2,311
United Sumatra .....	2,828	12,778	12,778
Valambrosa .....	33,700	701,400	701,400

[All totals are calculated for the calendar year instead of the financial year, which differs with many companies.—Singapore Free Press.]

## Steamers Reported

Vessel	From	Agts.	Due
Komsang	Singapore	J. M. & Co.	Nov. 24
Araja	Singapore	P. & O. Co.	Nov. 24
Monolla	San Francisco	P. & O. Co.	Nov. 24
Awa Maru	Kobe	N. Y. K.	Nov. 27
Yamato Maru	Kobe	N. Y. K.	Nov. 27
Coyon	Singapore	P. & O. Co.	Nov. 28
Faouma Maru	Yokohama	O. P. & Co.	Dec. 1
Emp. of Japan	Yokohama	O. P. & Co.	Dec. 1
Prins Ludwig	Colombo	M. & Co.	Dec. 1
Korea	San Francisco	P. M. & Co.	Dec. 11
Seattle Maru	Tacoma	O. S. K.	Dec. 18
Nippon Maru	San Francisco	T. K. K.	Dec. 20

## COMMERCIAL.

## TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling		
London—Bank T.T.	10/10	10/10
Do demand	10/10	10/7 1/2
Do 4 months' sight	10/10	10/11 1/2
France—Bank T.T.	10/10	10/10
America—Bank T.T.	10/10	10/10
Germany—Bank T.T.	10/10	10/10
India T.T.	10/10	10/10
Do demand	10/10	10/10
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	10/10	10/10
Singapore—Bank T.T.	10/10	10/10
Japan—Bank T.T.	10/10	10/10
Java—Bank T.T.	10/10	10/10
Buying		
1 months' sight L/O	10/10	10/10
3 months' sight L/O	10/10	10/10
6 months' sight L/O	10/10	10/10
10 days' sight San Fco & New York	10/10	10/10
4 months' sight do	10/10	10/10
10 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne	10/10	10/10
1 months' sight France	10/10	10/10
6 months' sight	10/10	10/10
1 months' sight Germany	10/10	10/10
Bar Silver	10/10	10/10
Bank of England rate	10/10	10/10
Sovereign	10/10	10/10

